

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

NO. 42.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its exhortations do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fronside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

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LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

Will practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business conferred to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twf.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Building.

Jan 4 w&twf.

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W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of these celebrated "Ugues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [w&twf] W. H. KEENE.

MOSELEY'S

TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES

AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.

MOSELEY & CO.

April 2, 1860-by.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every department, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate, in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The undivided and ceaseless attention of myself and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor the house with their patronage. If neat and clean beds, genteel rooms, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to deserve it. The Bar will be supplied at all times with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.

JAMES R. WATSON.

Frankfort, May 9, 1860.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Imitations.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in the art, and in the most rapid manner. He has secured the most perfect Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Imitation, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w&twf.

CIRCULAR.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

PROFESSOR OF

Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.

HE would respectfully inform the citizens of South Frankfort, that a class for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, June 10th, 1861, at the residence of Rev. Mr. McManus, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 9 o'clock.

A beautiful style, either in the Writing or Drawing Department, will be taught on the following terms:

For Writing, including materials, \$1 50 pr. mth.

For Drawing, including materials, 2 25 pr. mth.

Lessons in either department at the option of the pupil.

The Professor submits the following testimony:

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity who may require his services.

James R. Watson, W. H. Gray, H. G. Banta, Mary W. Todd, Ben. F. Meek, James R. Page, H. Rodman, John C. Bates, Nelson Alley, Arabella Welch, W. C. Sneed, M. A. Gay, John W. Pruett, Thos. N. Lindsey, James M. Todd, Geo. Wythe Lewis.

Frankfort, June 3, 1861-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the late fire to change his location, has removed his

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

to the room lately occupied by Beyer and Calverton, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a fair proportion of public patronage.

L. STREIF.

May 27, 1861-w&twf.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Speech of Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN,
of Daviess,

Upon the report by the Committee on Federal
Relations, on Mr. Ewing's resolutions, delivered
in the House of Representatives, on the
16th instant.

MR. SPEAKER:—I am one of those who regretted the passage of the law. I did not think it necessary to carry out the legitimate objects of our Government, and would be glad to see it repealed to-morrow. But, as this is not the first time I have differed with Congress as to the good policy and justice of their measures, I will not now, for the first time, adopt the doctrine of nullification. I will not argue at length the constitutionality of the law. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to levy taxes, and Congress have done it.

Gentlemen say it is unconstitutional, because the war was begun by the Government against the South, and begun in an unconstitutional manner, and therefore the raising of money to prosecute the wrong is unconstitutional. I do not admit the premises. It is not true that this war was begun by the Government. It was begun by South Carolina and other seceded States, in capturing forts, arsenals, mints, and other public property, and especially in the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. In order to wage war it is not necessary to make holes through men with balls and bayonets. Building sand bag works before government positions, and pointing artillery at them is sufficient. It has been judicially decided in this country that the assembling of men, and arming and drilling them with a view of waging war, is itself a levying of war. The South called out one hundred thousand men on the 6th of March—nearly six weeks before the proclamation of the Government for 75,000 men—when the war had fairly opened on them. We all remember what a shock that call was to the country. Gentlemen say it was unconstitutional. That is not an open question it is to be regarded the opinion and solemn judgment of that court whose praises are so loudly sung on the other side, when its decisions happen to suit their political purposes. In the case of *Marshall v. Mott*, 12 Wheaton, 31, when the Supreme Court of the United States had under consideration the authority of the President under the act of 1795, for calling out the militia to repel invasion and suppress insurrections, they unanimously said: "He (the President) is necessarily constituted the judge of the exigency in the first instance, and is bound to act according to his belief of the fact. If he does so act, and decides to call forth the militia, his orders for this purpose are in strict conformity with the provisions of the law."

But if the premises were true, the conclusions do not follow. It is a new argument to say that the means of raising money are unconstitutional, because the object to which it is applied is unconstitutional. The citizen owes taxes to the Government, and when legally levied he cannot answer that the money will be illegally spent. The debtor owes money to the creditor, and when sued cannot plead in bar of the action that the creditor will use the money for oppressive or unjust purposes.

The resolutions of the gentleman from Logan, and which the committee have so ably disposed of, propose, in substance, that whereas Kentucky did not bring on this war, and has declared her neutrality between the belligerents, therefore, resolved, that we ought not to pay this tax, and we ought to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. As these rights and duties are predicated on the facts recited in the preamble, it is a proper occasion to submit a few reflections upon that much talked of, and little understood subject, of neutrality.

It may be that the Union Party of Kentucky made a mistake in their 8th of January convention, when they announced that they deprecated the use of the force withholding the Government together. I assume not to decide. It may be that it was a mistake in their Central Committee to propose neutrality after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. I will not undertake to say. It may be that we would have fared better to plant ourselves unequivocally on the Constitution and the defense of our Government from a most unwarrantable assault. It certainly would have been a simpler proposition, and its simplicity and boldness may have won and saved the State.

And yet it may be true that the pleasing and more complex idea of neutrality and peace, saved the State from sudden revolution, from going over the precipice of secession, into the whirlpool of anarchy.

These are questions about which we may opine, but cannot conclude with any satisfaction to ourselves. But whatever may have been the wisdom of the measure, it was our measure, we proposed it, and the alacrity with which the public mind seized it as a rock to stand on, or at least a willow to cling to amid the storm around us, indicates that it was the fruit of a profound philosophy, a philosophy that understood the human passions and the movements of mind in masses. We, of the Union Party, educated the public mind and the public affections for it. Honesty, good faith and policy required we should preserve it. We have tried—we have failed. What is neutrality? Why endeavor gentlemen? more commonly judged from the definitions given in our primary spelling books and English dictionaries, than they have from the standard works upon the laws of nations, and more especially have they omitted to consider the constitutional relations of Kentucky and her people to the general government.

And thus they have made neutrality in Kentucky mean more than it means in Europe, and especially more than it can ever mean in any State of this Union, without involving it in war with the government, and thus convert neutrality into hostility, and accomplish the reverse of what we wanted—a war instead of peace.

Neutrality in its full sense is not exactly an attribute of sovereignty, but it is the exercise of a right; the assumption and maintenance of a position that can only be assumed and maintained by a sovereign independent power. The legal right to remain perfectly neutral between two contending belligerents would necessarily imply the absence of all legal obligation to assist either power. Therefore a perfect legal right to remain neutral can only be enjoyed by a State or sovereignty which is as to the contending powers perfectly and legally independent.

Is this Kentucky's neutrality? Evidently not. No mind not swayed by partisan prejudice, or coerced by revolutionary frenzy, can for a moment hold that Kentucky is legally independent of the Federal government. It is a *quasi* Neutrality, and results in a *quasi* independence. If it finds no authority in the constitution or laws of the country, then by what authority have we assumed this position? By the authority of the great moral and political necessities of the case.

Owing to the startling character of the tremendous emergency in which we found ourselves placed, we have assumed the responsibility of the thing. If it has to any extent the sanction of law, it can only be so far as regards the governmental action of Kentucky as a State; as a State or government she will not raise or loan money, or levy troops for the war, and even in that sphere it must be limited so that it overrides not the constitutional rights of the Federal government, or the legal duty of the citizen to that government, else it ceases to be neutrality and becomes hostility—a war upon one of the belligerents.

Gentlemen say they want strict neutrality. Well, sir, while strict neutrality cannot exist in a legal point of view, owing to the legal premise of the constitution of one of the belligerents, yet if they must have it, practically, let us see whether they are carrying it out. Are there not more men to-day in the State of Kentucky, and recruited from the service of the Southern Confederacy, than there are in the service of the United States, and recruited first too? Are there not men in this hall who would go to war against the United States to resist the direct tax, who would go into the Southern Confederacy the next day and cheerfully pay just whatever might be levied on them? Ah, but when we get there we will be a part of the Southern government. Just so. And while you are here you are a part of this government. What is neutrality as between independent nations?

Vattel says, page 400, "Neutral nations in war, are those who take no part in it—retaining common friends to both parties, and not favoring the arms of one to the detriment of the other. A neutral nation is in all things to show an exact impartiality between the parties at war. It relates solely to war, and includes two articles—one not to give any succor when there is no obligation, nor freely to furnish troops, arms, ammunition, or any thing of direct use in war."

Is this Kentucky neutrality? Legally it is not, and yet we may admit that practically it was intended to be this, and then show it was first violated on the other side. See what he says about enlistments: "As the right of levying soldiers belongs solely to the nation, so no person is to enlist soldiers in a foreign country, without the permission of the sovereign." * * * They who undertake to enlist soldiers in a foreign country, without the sovereign's permission, and in general whoever alienates the subjects of another, violates one of the most sacred rights, both of the prince and state. It is the crime distinguished by the name of *plagium* or man stealing, and is accordingly punished with the utmost severity in every political state. Foreign recruits are banished immediately, and very justly."—Vattel, 396.

We are a part of the United States, but a foreign nation as to the Southern Confederacy, taking their own showing for it. And now, let me ask, whose officers first enlisted men on the soil of Kentucky. Let gentlemen speak if they will. At least 5,000 for the South, by Southern officers, before a man for the United States. Again see what he and Kent both say about an innocent passage or quartering of troops, and camp Dick Robinson may be considered either, under the oft repeated official avowals of its purposes:

"An innocent passage is due to all nations with whom a State is at peace. And this duty compels troops equally with individuals." * * * "If the neutral State grants or refuses a passage to one of the parties at war, it is in like manner to grant or refuse it to the other, unless the alteration of circumstances gives it solid reasons for acting otherwise. When I have no reason (that is, not bound) to refuse the passage, the party against whom it is granted has no room for complaint, much less for making it, in pretence for war, since I did no more than the law of nations enjoins. Neither has he any right to require that I should deny the passage, because he is not to hinder me from doing what I think agreeable to my duty, and even on occasion when I might, with justice, deny the passage, it is allowable in me not to make use of my right, (that is, to deny the passage,) especially when I should be obliged to support my refusal by my sword. Who will take it upon himself to complain of my having permitted the war to be carried into his own country, rather than draw it upon myself?"—Vattel, 411.

But suppose they were here for a purpose hostile to the Confederate States, in other words, it is to be a belligerent passage, then see what they say of that. In addition to the foregoing authorities, our own commentators say: "It is no ground of complaint against the intermediate neutral State, if it grants a passage to belligerent troops, though inconvenience may thereby ensue to the adverse belligerent. It is a matter resting in the sound discretion of the neutral, who may grant or withhold the permission without any breach of neutrality."—Kent, 119.

But gentlemen again cry aloud for strict neutrality. Very well; grant it to them. We are no part of the Southern Confederacy. We certainly are under no prior obligations to them. We are a part of the United States; but if, for the purpose of a forcing strict neutrality, we must, upon that subject, be *de facto* independent, we may yet discharge our prior obligations, either of a legal or pecuniary character, to either of the belligerents. The independent nations of Europe, while strictly neutral, may pay or lend money to a belligerent, and may fulfill prior treaty stipulations with either.

Gentlemen on the other side are very much in the habit of comparing the constitution of the United States to a mere treaty or compact between independent or sovereign States. I think it is a great deal more. But take their views of it, and Kentucky is under prior obligations to the United States, or rather to those States standing by the compact. She has not yet returned the land money, and there are provisions in that compact or treaty for levying taxes, raising troops, and suppressing rebellion! Are there similar provisions in the Southern Constitution? Yes, but we were never a party to that compact; we were not bound by it; we are under no prior obligations to them of the character spoken of.

I have said that a neutral State is not to give succors to either party when under no obligation. This restriction is necessary. We have already seen that when a sovereign furnishes the moderate succor due in virtue of a former defensive alliance, he does not associate himself in the war. Therefore he may fulfill his engagements, and yet observe an exact neutrality. Of this Europe affords frequent instances."—Vattel, 401.

The Constitution of the United States is a closer tie between the States of the Union than any defensive alliance between the independent nations of Europe; and evidently one of its main objects is a common defense against external and internal danger.

I have been discussing neutrality as illustrated by the law of nations. But as Kentucky's neutrality does not find this warrant, for the reason she is not an independent nation, as it is assumed to meet a great emergency, and accomplish a beneficent purpose.

the question recurs to what extent shall it be carried. The extent to which it can be, and must be carried, is measured by its usefulness as a means to accomplish a great purpose. For what was it adopted, and by whom? I appeal to the candor of gentlemen of both parties to know if it was not first proposed and adopted by Union men as a peace measure, and a Union measure? It was intended to preserve one green spot—like an oasis in the burning desert—where the national affections of true men might center and cling, and where, war worn, they might come and reason together; to be the shadow of a great rock in a weary land—a land wearied with war.

It was intended to define the position of Kentucky—that is, that Kentucky, as a State, wanted no armies on her soil, and would not enter into this war. Its principal features were to avoid the conflict of armed hosts on our soil, and to declare that, as a State, as the government of Kentucky, we would not, through our public functionaries, furnish either men or money for the war.

This is what I advocated; this is what I understood of it, and when asked what would I do when it was broken or violated by an invasion I answered that I would not prejudice a supposed case, but would determine it by the evidence and circumstances surrounding me, having in view, first of all, the honor and safety of my native state. Our neutrality was not intended to go further, and dissolve the allegiance of our citizens to that other government, to which they owe allegiance—the government of the United States, whose constitution proclaims itself the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding. If to dissolve our allegiance to the government of the United States was the intended effect of neutrality, had we not as well have passed an ordinance of secession, or a mistake to say, that the hope of converting neutrality into independence, or secession, was the main reason that prompted a statute friends on the other side to adopt it, after having cast upon it all manner of contumely and derision?

To say, as some of them do, that the government of the United States shall be excluded from all jurisdiction; that our citizens shall not volunteer in the service of that government, nor pay taxes to it, so far from being right, would be an unwarrantable assumption of power; would be revolutionary in its character, and so far from being that strict neutrality gentlemen claim, would be an absolute intervention against one of the belligerents. Why so? It is plain to a demonstration. It arises from our double allegiance. We owe allegiance to Kentucky, and to the United States. Not a mixed allegiance, sir; not for a moment. But a dual allegiance. Not *imperium in imperio*, but two governments, each established for wholly different purposes, and each supreme in its sphere. That is the key, sir, to our system. And, therefore, for the one government to say that the citizen shall not discharge his duty to the other, is not neutrality, but intervention in favor of one of the belligerents, and against the other. It would not be that impartiality implied by neutrality, but hostility against one of the belligerents. You weaken one by cutting off his legitimate resources, and to corresponding degree strengthen the other. This is plain to my mind. I want the argument answered.

Gentlemen may differ as to which is the highest allegiance. I learned my lesson in the Webster, the Clay, the Jackson school, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the expositions of the framers themselves. That lesson was, that the constitution is, as it says, the supreme law of the land.

Yet, as to the allegiance, I doubt whether it can be called the highest or the lowest, being to two different governments, and running in two different channels, and it being entirely incompetent for either government to absolve the allegiance of the citizen to the other. Else, what would happen? Either that the Federal government would absorb the States, or else the Federal government would be at the mercy of thirty-four separate, independent, sovereignties, and this latter is the practical result of the extreme state rights doctrine. It cannot be that our fathers enacted this kind of a farce.

In theory, there is no conflict. If mistakes or depravity produce a conflict in practice, that is sufficient for a loyal mind to know that the constitution of the United States was made before the constitution of Kentucky, before the State of Kentucky was erected, declares upon its face, it is the supreme law of the land, and erects proper tribunals to try these disputed questions. Is it true, or is it false, that the constitution is the supreme law of the land? If I have been vague in my attempt to define myself, I will call to my assistance the just and luminous resolutions of the distinguished representative from Oldham:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has always looked upon the Union of the States, and the preservation of liberty, as one and inseparable, now and forever.

2. That we assumed neutrality and mediation not to destroy, but to preserve the unity of the States; not to cast off our allegiance to the Federal Government, but to try and win back peaceably, by proper mediation and compromise, the seceded States to their allegiance.

3. That when we assumed neutrality, we intended it merely as an advance of our constitutional duty by the suffering, not independence, of the General Government, nor for the selfish purpose alone of preserving our peace, but for the far nobler and holier purpose of refraining from the combat, so that we could appeal both to the North and South to stay the fratricidal and unnatural combat, and to offer our services as mediator to adjust the difficulties that unhappily had arisen, and restore the work of our fathers.

Such was the true character, and such were the great and beneficent designs of Kentucky's neutrality. Unfortunately its preservation has been made both difficult and dangerous, by the fact it was adopted by, or rather proposed to, the people of the State by too fiercely contending parties, and for widely different purposes. It was first proposed by the Union party; that party profoundly and religiously anxious to preserve the Union and government of our fathers.

It was proposed as a peace measure, and a Union measure, a pacificating measure, and being proposed and adopted by them for these ends and for none other. But I am constrained to believe there was another party adopted this position with the shrewd purpose of demanding the fulfillment of the most exact, technical, and rigid neutrality as measured by international law, with the view of soon converting neutrality into independence or secession, or with the hope and belief that in the tumult and excitement of war, plausible pretenses could be found for claiming that our neutrality had been violated by the government, claim that all parties stood bound to repeat the violation; treat it as a cause of war under the laws of nations; treat it as a point of honor, knowing full well that to involve Kentucky in a war with the General Government on this point, was the same thing as involving her in the maelstrom of revolution and the wreckers of the Southern Confederacy.

Thus by a bold *coup de main* our great State was to be transferred from one government to another, and no body but about three men know exactly how it was done. Those who base great schemes on the supposition that the people are all fools, will always be disappointed.

What other conclusion can we come to as to the ultimate objects entertained by gentlemen on the other side? Look at the facts. When this storm burst on our heads, and the country seemed going to ruins, we pointed to a brave little bark, bounding calmly and self-poised over the high billows of the revolution, never a sea breaking over her sides, nor yet found reeling in despair in the trough between the surging factions. On her bulwarks we read "Kentucky," and from her mast head floated the banner of peace and neutrality, and we invited all the people on board under the hope of a safe voyage to a good port. About that time there was a party in this country striving with all the "concentrated energy of passion" to precipitate Kentucky into the war. They looked at our ship and they sneered at it—she was not sea worthy; she was a crazy looking rickety concern. She could not make the trip—the thing was impracticable; ah, it was cowardly—wholly unworthy the spirit and chivalry of Kentucky. The acknowledged leader of that party, whose aspirations for the Presidency on a memorable occasion proved stronger than his love for his country, and what is far more strange, stronger than his love for his party, in a speech in my town denounced it as *francien cantabank*.

But they took another look at our ship. They looked at her through their political spectacles, and suddenly concluded that if she made so good a peace craft under our management, she might be precipitated into a good course under theirs. They hailed us. They fired a signal gun across our bows, loaded with a blank cartridge, in the form of a certain proclamation. We rounded to. They came on board. We were glad of it. We gave them a wide deck and a clean berth, and no sooner was this done than they wanted the control of the ship, they claimed possession of the pilot house, the engine room, the carpenters shop, and all. This excited our suspicion. We naturally enquired why can't we navigate the boat we built and launched? These suspicions were confirmed when they accused us of being pirates, cruel as the blue-eyed long-bearded north men, who swept their northern seas and ravaged the fair country South. We denied it. Then said they, you are at least deserters; you have been trying to settle and then to abandon our ship—our neutrality—and therefore you must walk the plank, leaving them on board and in full control. Well sir, this was a bold movement—a bold stroke of policy—and would have been pronounced eminently skillful if it had only proved successful. It might have been successful had not the disguise been too thin. From that day to this the question has been who first violated neutrality? The Rev. Leonidas Polk, fearing we would not settle that question among ourselves and to our own satisfaction, has undertaken to settle it for us, and he has done it. A "utilitary necessity" was upon him. He has invaded us, taken possession of our towns and military positions, and then coolly announced the *editions* upon which he will restore our Neutrality; the price for which he will put us in *statu quo*!

And now in the name of all the Gods at once, and now what mean doth this our Cesar feed that he is grown so great? Shall he bestride Kentucky like a great Colossus? And shall we Kentuckians, zooping about in the dark under his legs, hunting for ourselves dishonorable graves? God forbid! Kentuckians refuse! Gentlemen on the other side of the hall accuse us of crying aloud that the door of reconciliation is forever closed. I did not understand the gentleman from Fleming to say it was closed forever. He did say it was closed until the stain put upon our State was removed, and in this I agree with him. It may be closed temporarily, but those who closed it can open it; and they must open it. Sir, I say, and I say it with a due sense of the responsibility of my position here, I say it with a full sense of its dread meaning, that they must go, and if they will not go then they must either be expelled, or Kentucky must bow her galled neck to the yoke of subjugation.

The next duty supposed to arise from our position of neutrality is to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. How is this? What is the question between the belligerents, towards whom we are constantly reminded we are neutrals? It is this very thing of separation and independence. That question, by the precipitate conduct of the seceded States, has been transferred from the ballot-box and the agencies of compact, to the dread arbitrament of the battle-field. And while that question is undecided, and as an ultimate decision, if you please, remains uncertain, we are told it is the duty of Kentucky, who is an integral and constitutional part of one of the combatants, to throw the moral weight of her decision into the scales in favor of those of whom she forms no legal part, full well knowing that its influence would be worth two such victories as Manassas. Would that be strict neutrality? Is England neutral in this contest? She is, by the proclamation of Queen Victoria. Is France neutral in this contest? She is, by the proclamation of Prince Napoleon. Neither of these powers, occupying the position of entire independence and unrestricted neutrality, and bound by no "prior obligations" of a constitutional or conventional character, touching this state of things, has yet acknowledged the independence of the South or intimated they would do it. Yet we in Kentucky, we, a part of one of the belligerents, are required to do more for a revolution, which has for its object the destruction of our Government, than has been done by any of the just and enlightened nations of Europe.

While other nations patiently, justly and respectfully abide the result of this unfortunate conflict, Kentucky is asked thus prematurely to say that the seceded States are, and of right ought to be, independent.

Is it with the ultimate view of reconstruction that this is done? Are there not gentlemen here who would acknowledge the independence of those States to-day, and enter into an alliance with them to-morrow? Is that strict neutrality?

Sir, there is a power of reconstruction in this country that is above legislative resolves, above parties, above men, above lines and secessions, and above the uncertain fortunes of war. That influence is the common nationality of our people, and their common interests—the identity of our language, our religion, our civilization, and the common property we have in the glorious deeds of a glorious ancestry. It is found in the diversity of our soil and climates, and the continuity of the country that contains such diversity; the necessities of each for the produce and manufactures of the other—in the chain of lakes that wash the northern, and the great gulf that washes the southern shore, in the rivers that flow as it were from one to the other, or from the center to both; in the very mountains that enclose in rims of iron the great fertile valleys that extend through both sections; in all these things it would seem that the voice of one of those who love my whole country so much that I do not believe it is in the puny arm or the tiny voice of man to rend it asunder.

With the sharp instruments of war they may draw lines across its fair surface, and those lines will bleed and smart for a while, but the healing influences of time, a common interest and a common destiny, a common past and a common future, will heal the wound, and then our great people, made wiser and better by their misfortunes and mutual follies, will again go forth like a strong man to run a race, bearing upon one arm the shield of a common Constitution, and with the other bearing aloft the colors of a common emblem—

"You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will;
But the scent of the roses will hang round still."

In the storm of battle these States may seem many as the billows; when that storm has spent its fury, they will become one as the sea. I would that storm were hushed; I would it had not been unchained in the political firmament. It was easier to start than to guide, and has been more easy to guide than it will be to quell. Others sowed, we are reaping; our harvest is of broken fortunes and broken hearts; we will all suffer, some of us may die, but our children after us will reap another and a better harvest worthy of the sacrifice we are making. I have been asked when will Kentucky go? Kentucky, in her official character, and in a record graven upon stone, has rendered the answer. Go view the mausoleum of the great dead, in whose shaft each child has placed a granite token of tender affection; stopping abruptly midway between earth and sky, it adds nothing to the glory and renown of him whose fame it was intended to perpetuate, but, half finished, is a fit emblem only of the unfinished destiny of the institutions he founded. There Kentucky has, by order of our own State Government, traced with a pen of steel, upon a block cleft from her own everlasting hills, that the first born of the Union will be the last to leave it.

I have heard, sir, not on this floor, but all over this country—I have heard our Government, our Union, our flag spoken of in terms of derision and contempt. This has been painful to me. I am no worshipper of calico or of silk, or painted birds; but I do, wherever I look upon our national emblem, that has been carried through so many well fought fields by the renowned old soldiers and statesmen now before me; I do feel a thrill with me that I cannot repress if I would, and would not if I could. *It may have to come down. God forbid!* It may be that in the rush of events, and under the inexorable logic of fate, Kentucky must yet cast away her first love. I hope not. But if it must be so, let us do it in calmness and decency. It is not meet to hurry in such a work. We can pull down this fair fabric in much less time than our fathers built it. We can destroy this government, which we have felt only as the grass and the earth have felt the dew and sunshine, in their benefits without burdens, much sooner than we can build another as good. But yesterday we told our sergeant to fling it to the breeze. It may be loosed, but not forgotten. I would say to gentlemen, if it must be done, tear it not down with the rude hands of violence, nor trample it in the mire under your feet. I would not dance round the death bed of my dying mother, and greet her last groan with the frantic yell of delight. If you will, if you must, go to it reverently, gaze upon it fondly, pull it down slowly, take it off tenderly, fold it up carefully, put it away safely, and keep it everlastingly, for a memento to you and to your children of that glory and that power, of that unity, that strength, and that happiness, which you and they will then never, never, see again.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE NIGHT.—Our citizens were thrown into a furor of excitement last evening by the announcement that additional outrages had been committed by the rebels on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The passenger train due at this city at half-past four o'clock did not arrive upon time, and a locomotive was despatched at five o'clock by Superintendent Anderson, with instructions to return from Elizabethtown. The locomotive did not return, however. All efforts to communicate along the line of the road beyond Lebanon Junction were unavailing, and the most serious apprehensions as to the fate of the train seized upon the minds of our citizens.

A consultation was held by the officers of the Home Guard and a number of leading men, which resulted in a determination on the part of the authorities to send down a force sufficient to occupy Muldrough's Hill. About 10 o'clock the signal was fired and our gallant friends of the Home Guard rushed to their armories. At first it was deemed advisable to send forward but five companies, but as it was evident that contention would arise as to the right to march, it was thought proper, and but due to the brave fellows, that a larger force should be detailed. Accordingly the following companies were equipped and obtained leave to march: Anderson Guards, Captain Anderson; Crittenden Zouaves, Capt. Harlan; Independent National Guards, Capt. Semple; Thurston Guards, Capt. Hammons; Halbert Zouaves, Capt. Megley; First Ward Home Guards, Capt. Orill; Gill Rifles, Capt. St. John; Tomkins Zouaves, 2d Lieut. Groover; Marion Rifles, Capt. Dupree; Jefferson Guards, Capt. Huber; Franklin Guards, Capt. Hunn; Dent Guards, Capt. Ruble; Avery Guards, Capt. Metcalfe; Hamilton Home Guards, Capt. Hughes; Delph Guards, Capt. Daily; Sumner Greys, Capt. Bowman; and East Louisville Guards, Capt. Hoker.

By arrangement Major A. Y. Johanson had been detailed to take command, but Gen. W. T. Sherman, of Gen. Anderson's staff, claimed the right to lead the expedition, Maj. Johanson aiding him.

Many citizens from the private walks of life asked and gained permission to accompany the expedition, and were supplied with arms and took positions in the ranks of the different companies.

At eleven o'clock the little band of seven hundred patriots left the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets. No strains of martial music measured their firm footsteps, for they needed no more charming strain than the "music of the Union."

At one o'clock, the moment of closing, the brave boys are at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad awaiting transportation to the scene of strife.

At a latter hour Col. L. H. Rousseau's Brigade, from Camp Joe Holt, crossed the river and joined the Home Guard expedition.

P. S.—We have information that the passenger train which left this city at five o'clock last evening was seized at the Lebanon Junction, and that the rebels are fifteen hundred strong between the Junction and Muldrough's Hill.—*Low Journal*, 18th inst.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency*, loss of appetite, Heart-Burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels sensitive within two days.

Fever of all kinds; by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure *RHEUMATISM* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Scorbutic Eruptions, and *Duct Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all the various complaints, scaly, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

Piles—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Palaters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitutions have become injured by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of *Sarsaparilla*.

Prepared and sold by
W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. oct15, 60-wily.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

It is with feelings of no ordinary pride and gratification that we refer to the resolution which passed both branches of the Legislature yesterday, requesting Gov. Magoffin to call out the volunteer militia of the State to repel the invaders from our soil, and directing that our citizen soldiery should be placed under the command of our chivalric townsman, Thomas L. Crittenden. His name has become identified with the proudest annals of our country's history through his illustrious father; and his own exploits as volunteer aid to Gen. Taylor in Mexico, attest that he is without fear and above reproach. The bearer of the laconic answer of the old hero to Santa Anna that "General Taylor never surrenders," cannot but bear himself so gallantly that all the members of the State Guard, under the impulse of his example, will rush to the field in defense of the honor of Kentucky, and efface the last suspicion which has so unfortunately been attached to them. "Kentucky and the Union, now and forever," will be the watchword of our gallant volunteers under the soul-inspiring influences of their young and trusted General.

We gladly surrender our editorial columns to give place to the great and patriotic speeches of Messrs. Yeaman and Andrews. Let them be read and circulated by all the Union men into whose hands they come.

JOHN H. GREEN, Esq.—We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial correspondent's account of the late battle near Summersville, Va., that John H. Green, Esq., the correspondent of the Enquirer, who was reported wounded, will probably die from the injury. Mr. Green was a talented young Irishman, of liberal education and polished manners, a scholar and a gentleman, who, during his brief residence in Cincinnati, had made hosts of friends. When the war broke out, he threw aside his pen—then engaged on a historical work—and left the smooth and quiet path of literature for the exciting and stern realities of the tented field. While bravely following his gallant Colonel, Lytle, whose secretary he was, into the thickest of the fight, his breast was pierced by a musket ball, and he was carried off disabled from the field.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE OLD GUARD AT CHICAGO.—Prince Napoleon had an interview in Chicago with Lorenzo Harte, a relic of the Grand Army of the First Napoleon, now an inmate of the Cook county poorhouse. The soldier bore the marks of many wounds, and possessed a Legion of Honor cross given him by Napoleon at Austerlitz. When the veteran arose to go, he blessed the munificence of the Prince, who had pressed a well-filled purse into his hand, and gave him assurance that la belle France had not forgotten her veterans, and that a liberal pension should be provided for him.

The Yeoman cannot see what right Kentucky has to define a punishment for treason against the United States, because our State constitution recites no such power. The framers of that instrument never contemplated such a crime, and ignored its existence as of old, in a classic era, it was declared that there was no such crime as parricide. But was that an argument why the unnatural crime if committed should have gone unpunished?

Those who are in full sympathy with the ruthless invaders of the soil of Kentucky, and seem to take delight in the dishonor of their State, when desecrated by the footsteps of an armed foe, are crying out piteously against the barbarity of "Huston's Treason Bill." This confirms the truth of the Hudibrastic adage—

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

CAMP SHERMAN.—The encampment at the fair grounds near Louisville has been named in honor of that noble patriot and gallant soldier Gen. W. T. Sherman, who is upon Gen. Robert Anderson's staff. Col. Pope's regiment will go into camp to-day. Cap. Clark, the Regimental Quartermaster and acting Commissary, has been very efficient in the work of preparation.

We understand that Hyman Gratz, Esq., of Woodford, has been appointed Inspector of Water Rotted Hemp for naval purposes, in place of Col. C. J. Sanders.

Maryland Legislature—No Quorum. FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17.—Not more than 25 members of the two Houses of the Legislature are yet here.

Both Houses will meet and adjourn till tomorrow. The impression is that neither House for want of quorum will be able to transact any business.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Lieut. William Nelson has been made Brigadier-General of the Lancers. Prince Felix Salm of Prussia has been appointed Colonel of Young's Kentucky Cavalry, Young having turned out to be a humbug.

Speech of the Hon. L. W. Andrews of Fleming.

On the Report from the Committee on Federal Relations.

MR. SPEAKER:—While I do not intend to detain the House, the emotion of my heart, and my long cherished desire to preserve the peace of Kentucky, will not allow me to be entirely silent. I desire to say, that in all sincerity, and with all truth, that I most heartily respond to the sentiments just uttered by the Honorable gentlemen from Warren and Scott, and that I am ready to pledge myself to go as far as those gentlemen, or any other in or out of this House, to induce and preserve the peace of Kentucky, and while it is most likely, and unfortunately true that the united action of this Legislature cannot prevent a collision on the South-western border of this State, between the armies now assembling in that quarter; yet, we may, and ought to do all that can be done in honor to preserve the peace among our own people, and this can be done by a united desire for peace. This House may do much to maintain the peace by the prompt adoption of a series of resolutions introduced a few days ago by the Hon. Representative from Grayson, Mr. Conklin. They are in the right spirit, and let them be passed by a united vote of this Legislature, and let us all embrace the peaceful fraternity therein declared, and do so honestly and truly, and let us send out that spirit from this Hall, and scatter it broadcast among the people, and in good faith urge a strict observance of the pledge to peace, and the preservation of law and order. And I now here, Mr. Speaker in my place, and under the great responsibility resting upon me, pledge, my life, my honor, and so far as I can my constituents, for the faithful execution of the pledges contained in the resolutions of the gentleman from Grayson.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am asked to unite in an effort to bring about a simultaneous evacuation from our soil of Confederate and Federal troops at Paducah, and our own native Kentuckians, assembled in Garrard county at Camp Robinson. Sir, this request is based upon the idea, that these forces have equal right of occupation of our soil, or that its occupation by either was an equal insult to the honor and rights of the State. Such is not the case, and cannot be until Kentucky shall have seceded and entirely dissolved all her connection with the Union. Until then however undesirable the occupation of our soil by United States troops may be, however calculated this occupation may have been, or now is, to dissatisfy some, yet that occupation is not unconstitutional, and does not compromise, and involve the honor of our State, and could not be even so construed. This cannot be said of the Confederate army. That invasion has no other basis than that the invader calls a military necessity, that invasion of armed foes. I now, therefore, Mr. Speaker, say let the unlawful invaders either voluntarily evacuate our Territory, or be expelled; and then Mr. Speaker, I am ready to do what you know I, in earnest and with industry commenced to do, when I first took my seat on this floor. You know Sir, that until this House was advised of the invasion of the Confederate army upon Hickman, Columbus, and other places, and the cowardly insulting terms upon which the Commander would allow withdrawal his army; that I, and many others, were constantly engaged in securing the removal from our State of the Federal forces at Camp Robinson, or to make such declaration of the purposes of our Kentucky sons there assembled, as would secure the peaceful purposes of that force, and give entire quiet to the people. But, Sir, when this House was informed that our State had been invaded, and that the invaders had done so actuated by a military necessity, and that they would not leave unless this Legislature gave the Confederate States such guarantees as the Commander demanded; Sir, mindful of my duty to watch and preserve the honor of my native State, I, therefore, at once ceased all efforts to accomplish my original purpose—the request to the Federal Administration to either entirely remove from our State all United States troops, or confine those troops exclusively to native or adopted Kentuckians, and with instructions that their services should be devoted to the preservation of peace, order, and the security of persons and property from raids, mobs, and the conduct of violent and lawless persons. Let them, Mr. Speaker, the lawless invasion of the Confederates be repelled, and I am ready to resume my original efforts.

Until then, I declare that the honor of my State is so insulted, not only by the invasion, but equally insulted by the terms upon which the Commanding General proposes to withdraw, that I dare not act in any other direction than that of devising the means requisite to produce the expulsion of the invaders. And as I believe the resolutions under consideration will accomplish that end, I shall give them my hearty support; but in doing so, I desire to express my readiness to unite with the Honorable gentlemen from Warren and Scott in every measure looking to the preservation of the peace and tranquility of Kentucky, and I feel authorized to pledge all my constituents, without distinction of party, to the same course.

May I not appeal to all who have hearts to appreciate the honor of this glorious old Commonwealth, which has been transmitted to us unaltered, by our ancestors, not to desert her in this hour of peril. Leave it not for history to record that the first stain which obtained a resting place upon the proud old banner of Kentucky found its way there through the action or inaction of this Legislature.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MORROW, Jr., Secretary of State.
Sept. 14, 1861—w&tw—3m.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That his Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1861.
The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. W. M. D. ABBETT, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A PETITION
Was presented by W. T. ANTHONY, and appropriately referred.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.
Was received, announcing the passage of a number of bills and resolutions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Mr. DENNY—Education—An act for the benefit of common school district, No. 46, in Henderson county: passed.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Judiciary—An act to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle: passed.

Same—An act to incorporate the southern planters machine company: rejected.

Same—A bill to charter the Home Insurance company of Louisville: passed.

Same—An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Louisville Courier printing company: passed.

Same—An act for the benefit of the personal representative of John McDyer, deceased: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple company: passed.

Same—A bill concerning the city court of Louisville: amended and passed.

Leave was granted to Messrs. CISELLI, GILLISS, and PENNEBAKER to bring in bills.

Mr. GLENN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, the laws of Kentucky require the cities of Louisville and Lexington to pay into the treasury annually the amount paid out of the treasury to the city judges of said cities, and it appearing that the city of Louisville not having paid up since 1858, and the city of Lexington has not paid up since 1857—

Resolved, therefore, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed—1st. To inquire why said cities have not paid into the treasury said amounts; 2d. Whether any legislation is necessary to compel said cities to pay into the treasury the amount of said salaries; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE BILLS.
The following House bills were then taken up, viz:

An act providing funds to defray the expenses of the government: passed—yeas, 33; nays, 1.

A resolution extending the session of the General Assembly: passed—yeas, 26; nays, 8.

Mr. ALEXANDER—County Courts—An act in relation to the poor orphan educational fund of Harrison county: passed.

Same—An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road: passed.

Same—An act to legalize the judgments of Alex. Locke, of Harlan county: passed.

Same—An act to change the boundary line between Metcalfe and Adair counties: referred.

ENROLLMENTS.
Mr. GILLISS reported sundry bills correctly enrolled.

And then the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.
The Senate met at 2 o'clock; and there being no quorum present took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The Senate met again at 4 o'clock.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE
Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by that House of "a resolution in relation to expulsion of Confederate troops from Kentucky," and "a resolution concerning the peace and quiet of Kentucky."

[For the resolutions see H. R. proceedings.]
Mr. GOODLOE moved a call of the Senate: ordered.

The roll was called and the absentees noted.

Mr. BOLES being absent from the city, and Mr. JOHNSON being sick at his room, were excused.

The other absent Senators were sent for. Messrs. T. F. MARSHALL, JENKINS, BUSTER, ROBINSON, and PRALL, appeared and were excused.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. GOODLOE moved that the rules be suspended to take up the resolutions just reported from the H. R.: carried.

The resolutions concerning the expulsion of the Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky, were taken up.

Mr. GROVER moved that the resolutions be printed and referred to the committee on Federal Relations: negatived by yeas 10, nays 24.

Mr. GOODLOE moved the previous question: ordered by yeas 25, nays 9.

The resolutions were then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk), Messrs. Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Wm. T. Anthony, Baker, Brum, Bush, Buster, Chambers, Chiles, David, Denny, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillies, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebacker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Worthington—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Wm. T. Anthony, Cissell, Chambers, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irva, Jenkins, Rhea—9.

The H. R. resolutions to preserve the peace and quiet of the people of Kentucky were then taken up and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (J. F. Fisk), Messrs. Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Wm. T. Anthony, Baker, Brum, Bush, Buster, Chambers, Chiles, David, Denny, DeHaven, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillies, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebacker, Prall, Rhea, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Worthington—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Cissell, Irva, Jenkins—3.

JOINT RESOLUTION.
Mr. SPEED offered the following resolution which lies over one day, under the rules, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the arms of the State, together with the accoutrements, equipments, camp equipage, baggage trains, ammunition, military stores in the custody or under the control of the military board, be held subject to the order of Brigadier General Anderson of the United States Army. Such portions of said property delivered to or upon the order of Gen. Anderson as are not lost, destroyed or consumed in the use, to be returned by the United States at the war.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, September 18, 1861.
The House was opened with prayer by Rev. JAS. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE
Was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant

Clerk, announcing the passage of several House bills with amendments and the passage of several bills which originated in the Senate.

Also that the Senate had concurred in the H. R. resolution concerning the extension of the session of the present General Assembly beyond sixty days.

On motion of Mr. TEVIS, the rules were dispensed with to enable the committee on Federal Relations to report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.
Mr. FINNELL—Federal Relations—Made the following report, viz:

The committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communications of the Governor of the Commonwealth, together with those of Gen. Peck and Zollicoffer, of the Confederate army, informing that they had invaded and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor—therefore,

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the full protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and he is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House for some considerable time upon the unfortunate state of the country. He had hoped to have been able to find some way to reconcile differences, but from the news this morning he feared such could not be the case. While this report was not exactly what he wished, he thought he should give the resolution his support.

Mr. JOHNSON addressed the House in reply to Mr. UNDERWOOD. He said he was for peace, &c.

Mr. ANDREWS addressed the House in relation to the state of the country. He earnestly desired peace, and had faithfully labored for that end. He now feared that a collision between the hostile forces on our borders was inevitable, but he still hoped we might preserve peace among our own citizens.

[For speech see another column.]
Mr. ELLIOTT addressed the House on strict neutrality. He was very denunciatory of the Union party. He would never vote for any resolution to remove the Confederate forces unless at the same time "Abraham Lincoln's forces" were also ordered to leave Kentucky, and let her take care of herself.

Mr. FINNELL replied to Mr. ELLIOTT in forcible and eloquent remarks, and supported the resolutions of the committee—He defended the Union party against the charges and denunciations of Mr. ELLIOTT.

Mr. YEAMAN said he should vote for the resolutions, as he deemed it his duty to do. Nothing had ever transpired which he regretted so much as the events which made it his duty to do so. He replied briefly to Mr. ELLIOTT's remarks.

Mr. MILTON YOUNG addressed the House on the resolutions. He went into a review of some of the historical events which brought on the present state of things.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the resolutions.

Mr. WOLFE addressed the House in support of the resolutions. His remarks were brief, eloquent, and pointed.

The previous question was then moved and ordered.

On motion the roll was called. A division of the question was called for, and the vote was taken on the adoption of the last resolution and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finner, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Hester, Huston, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

The 2d resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finner, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Hester, Huston, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

The 3rd resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Ash, Bacheller, Barlow, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

A MYSTERIOUS CRAFT.—For two months past a line schooner, nearly new, of about one hundred tons, and without any name, has been lying at the railroad dock at Hunter's Point. The hatches are off, and clothing, furniture, and other articles are lying about indiscriminately. No person has been observed on board. The vessel appears to have been abandoned, and there are no papers to indicate where she belongs.

[New York Tribune, 15th.]

May, Mears, Merritt, Miller, Morrow, Murphy, Owens, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, Silvertooth—24.

The 4th resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finner, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Hester, Huston, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Beaman, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—24.

The 5th resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finner, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Hester, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

The preamble was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finner, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Heady, Hester, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owens, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—23.

Mr. WOLFE, from the committee on Federal Relations, made the following report, viz:

Whereas, The people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now torn by, and that they may be able to preserve their friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is very desirable that the people in the mean time, should act in harmony and bear peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will, as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in civil strife amongst themselves on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect, in times of war as well as in peace, all rights guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution and laws of the land; that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands, or other evil-disposed persons; and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

2. Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly, hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question: ordered.

The first and second resolutions were adopted by yeas 89, nays 4.

The preamble was then adopted.

PRIVILEGE MOTION.
Mr. ELLIOTT—Privileges and Elections—Asked to be discharged from the petition of J. J. Landrum: discharged.

At 3 o'clock Mr. SILVERTOOTH moved an adjournment: negatived by yeas 20, nays 68.

SPECIAL ORDER.
The Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Military Board was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. BUSH moved that the bill be laid on the table: negatived—yeas 16, nays 67.

The bill was ordered to a third reading tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

And then, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Twenty-Sixth Day.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18th, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.
Mills v Peed, Mason; affirmed.

Evatt v Myers, Boone; affirmed.

Wissitt v Jarboe, Marion; affirmed.

Turner v Saunders, Madison; affirmed.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is With a their Reach.

As these Testimonials were solicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and find them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,

January 18, 1861.

U. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please send me enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

U. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,

January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,

January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING OINTMENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair.

If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the lost spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tow hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Ointment" is an indispensable article to every gentleman's toilet.

After one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ointment" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent on receipt of the price and postage, \$1.18. Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, &c.,

24 William St. New York.

Feb 22-5m.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Creams, Ice Creams, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Loom Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$35; Hemmer \$25 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE! The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

SAYRE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE next Scholastic year will open on Monday, the 16th of September, 1861, and close during the last week in June, 1862.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100

Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Department, 15

Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate Department, 20

These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with use of instrument, \$30

Drawing \$12, Painting in water colors \$15,

in oil, 20

Modern Languages \$12 each, Latin, 5

No pupil will be taken for less than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. WILLIAMS, Principal of the Institute.

August 12, 1861—wlv and ch. Lex. Obs. & Rep.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHOEA

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A

Benevolent Institution established by special

appointment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHTON,

Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St.,

July 26, 1861—wlv. Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—y.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE SECOND SESSION OF MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, June 10th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Garrard. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15 July 8 '61.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harrison's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUNN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. BAYER having sold his interest in said firm to V. Kaltenbrunn who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H. BAYER will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.

V. KALTENBRUNN.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861—aug 2 w2m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERWHITE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.

Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks, - \$5 No deduction for voluntary absence.

July 24, 1861—tf.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Ports. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the 7:35 P. M. Train, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive at St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 11:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, Western Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cincinnati.

Jan 26 1860—tf. C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CANTON IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply to "SOUTH WEST," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

Merchant Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in good style, as at any other establishment in the Western part of the State.

No FIT or SALE. Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860—tf.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogheny, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.

September 3, 1860—tf.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he was in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, Dec 21. A. W. DUDLEY.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

September 3, 1860—w2wtf

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight men on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and Lexington on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, running on regular car time.

SAM. GILL, Sup't.

July 6, 1861.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATH.

EKS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.

Feb 13 A. G. CAMMACK.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

Jan 7 '61.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE.

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING!

H. STRAUSS would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country that he is now opening at his Clothing Store in the room on St. Clair street lately occupied by Mr. G. W. Dorton, a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. He has also a complete stock of Boys and Youth's Clothing, of the best quality, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

He can furnish gentlemen with fine business and dress suits of superior quality, and made in the best style, cheap for cash.

Those who wish cheap Clothing are invited to call and examine his stock.

Ma. C. N. JOHNSTON, who is well known in this community as a Tailor, is employed as salesman in this establishment, where he will be pleased to see his friends. He will attend to Cutting clothes as usual.

ap 8 '61.

25 BBLS. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by

W. H. KEENE.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest Liqueur made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Also—

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Cognac Brandy.

Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Port Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and the best quality.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Sherry Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Madeira Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use; the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Jamaica Rum.

ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY.

All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liqueurs in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale